

# Report of the European Expert Meeting in Preparation of SBSTTA-23

October 15 - 17, 2019

Convened by the  
German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation  
at the International Academy for Nature Conservation,  
Isle of Vilm

Horst Korn, Jutta Stadler, Rainer Schliep (Eds.)

- Informing the Scientific and Technical Evidence Base for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
- Biodiversity and Climate Change
- Possible Elements of Work on the Links Between Nature and Culture in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
- Sustainable Wildlife Management
- Technical and Scientific Cooperation
- Results of the Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas in the North East Atlantic Ocean
- New and Emerging Issues



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## Contents

Glossary of Acronyms.....	5
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2 Informing the Scientific and Technical Evidence Base for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3 Biodiversity and Climate Change.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>4 Possible Elements of Work on the Links between Nature and Culture in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>5 Sustainable Wildlife Management.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>6 Technical and Scientific Cooperation.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>7 Results of the Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas in the North East Atlantic Ocean.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>8 New and Emerging Issues.....</b>	<b>33</b>
Appendix: Results of a brainstorming on potential elements for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.....	35
List of Participants.....	43
Programme.....	47
SBSTTA-23 proposed organization of work (Annex I from CBD/SBSTTA/23/1/Add.1).....	51



## Glossary of Acronyms

AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPW	Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management
CSP	Consortium of Scientific Partners
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas
ES	Executive Secretary
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GCF	Green Climate Fund
IACTSC	Informal Advisory Committee on Technical and Scientific Cooperation
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives)
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OEWG	Open-Ended Working Group
OSPAR	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic
SBI	Subsidiary Body on Implementation (CBD)
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change





# 1 Introduction

The European expert meeting in preparation of the upcoming twenty third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-23) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held as an informal scientific workshop, **aiming to exchange information and opinions on the topics to be discussed at the upcoming twenty third meeting of SBSTTA. The 45 participants from 18 countries attended in their personal capacities as biodiversity experts.** Alexander Shestakov from the CBD Secretariat took part in the meeting as observer. Further experts introducing specific topics to the meeting were Marcel Kok (The Netherlands), Zsolt Molnár (Hungary), Henning von Nordheim (Germany), Gabriele Obermayr (Austria), Axel Paulsch (Germany), Andrew Stott (United Kingdom), Anne Teller (European Commission), Anki Weibull (Sweden), and Sabri Zain (TRAFFIC).

Horst Korn from the German Federal Agency welcomed the participants of the preparatory meeting to SBSTTA-23 for Nature Conservation who chaired the meeting. The topics were introduced briefly by the above named specialists in their field and discussed extensively in small working groups and in plenary. **In this report, the main points of discussion are summarized and general comments on the Secretariat's documents are given. In addition, amendments to the recommendations given in the Secretariat's documents are suggested. The aim of the expert meeting was not to reach a consensus on the individual points but rather to have an exchange of opinions and ideas.** A high degree of similar points of view was apparent. **This report is intended to help individuals and delegations in their preparation of the topics on the agenda of SBSTTA-23.**

## How to read the report

Amendments and additions to the draft SBSTTA-23 documents are marked as follows throughout the report:

~~Text~~ = text is suggested to be deleted

**Text** = suggestion for new text

**[(Text)]** = comment on suggested change



## **2 Informing the Scientific and Technical Evidence Base for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**

### **Item 3 of the provisional agenda**

Item 3 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Marcel Kok who also chaired the respective working group.

The participants took note of the document CBD/SBSTTA/23/2 and discussed the broad range of issues relevant to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendations (see below).

The documents CBD/SBSTTA/23/2/Add.2 and Add.3 were not discussed in detail.

The document CBD/SBSTTA/23/2/Add.4 was not available to the participants of the Vilm meeting at that point of time. Thus, a brainstorming on potential elements for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework took place in a World Café setting. The results are documented in the Appendix to this report.

### **Document CBD/SBSTTA/23/2:**

#### **Suggestions on the text:**

## **INFORMING THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EVIDENCE BASE FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

### **BACKGROUND**

abridged; continued

### **V. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION**

56. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

*The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,  
Recalling recommendation XXI/1 and decisions 14/1 and 14/34,*

1. Welcomes the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;<sup>1</sup>

**2. Stresses the need for urgent action to address biodiversity loss, climate change, and land degradation as expressed in the assessments of IPBES as well as the special reports of IPCC, including both the implementation and scaling-up of existing proven measures and initiation of transformative changes to achieve the 2050 vision; [Rationale: to highlight the work done by IPBES and IPCC and the urgency for action]**

**3. Takes note of the progress made in preparing the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, including the first draft and its summary for decision makers;**

~~4.~~ Takes note of the information presented in the note by the Executive Secretary;<sup>2</sup> ~~in particular:~~

**5. Requests the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to consider the following information and guidance when preparing documentation for the second meeting of the Working Group, and invites the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to consider the following information and guidance in its deliberations: [Rationale: moved up from old para 3 and 4 and reformulated]**

(a) The overview of the findings of the global assessment prepared by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and other relevant assessments, and implications for the work of the convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(b) **Other information on the evidence base for the post 2020 global biodiversity framework;**

(c) **The draft summary for policy makers of the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook especially regarding the possible pathways to reaching the 2050 vision;**

(d) **The guidance on mission, goals, targets, indicators, baselines, and monitoring frameworks for the post 2020 global biodiversity framework as outlined in Annex XY; [Rationale: it is assumed that the SBSTTA will come out with the respective document.]**

~~The analysis of reasons for the varying levels of progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and lessons from the implementation of the Convention, its Protocols and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;~~

~~3. Requests the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to consider this information when preparing documentation for the second meeting of the Working Group; [Rationale: moved up to new para 5]~~

~~4. Invites the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to consider this information in its deliberations; [Rationale: moved up to new para 5]~~

~~6. **With regards to** Takes note of the progress made in preparing the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*; including the first draft and its summary for decision makers;~~

~~(a)6. Urges Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations and experts to participate in the peer review process for the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;~~

~~(b)7. Requests the Executive Secretary to revise the draft of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* in the light of comments made at the twenty-third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice as well as other comments by Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and experts;~~

~~(c)8. Urges Parties that have not yet done so to submit their sixth national reports to the Executive Secretary;~~

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment-report-biodiversity-ecosystem-services>

<sup>2</sup> CBD/SBSTTA/23/2 and addenda.

**(d)9.** *Welcomes* the financial support provided by the European Union, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and, recalling decision 14/35 of the Conference of the Parties, *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide timely financial contributions for the preparation and production of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and its related products, in line with the work plan and budget estimates for its preparation;

**7. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice recommends to the Conference of the Parties to:**

**(a) Welcome the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;**

**(b) Stress the need for urgent action to address biodiversity loss, climate change, and land degradation as expressed in the assessments of IPBES as well as the special reports of IPCC, including both the implementation and scaling-up of existing proven measures and initiation of transformative changes to achieve the 2050 vision. [Rationale: identical to new para 2 but directed to the Conference of the Parties, otherwise the content would be limited to SBSTTA]**

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### 3 Biodiversity and Climate Change

#### Item 4 of the provisional agenda

Item 4 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Anki Weibull who also chaired the respective working group.

The participants took note of the document CBD/SBSTTA/23/3 and discussed the main findings from the review of new scientific and technical information on biodiversity and climate change and of its implications for the work under the Convention. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendations.

#### Document CBD/SBSTTA/23/3:

#### Suggestions on the text:

### BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

#### Note by the Executive Secretary

#### BACKGROUND

abridged; continued

### III. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION

83. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to adopt conclusions along the following lines:

*The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice*

1. **Welcomes the IPCC special reports on (a) the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty (SR1.5)<sup>1</sup>, (b) climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems (SRCCL)<sup>2</sup>, and (c) the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate**

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/srccl/>

**(SROCC)<sup>3</sup>; [Rationale: important information that is not welcomed until here, complete official titles of IPCC special reports are given]**

**1bis.** Welcomes the review of new scientific and technical information on biodiversity and climate change and its implications for the work of the Convention presented in the note by the Executive Secretary<sup>4</sup> and the accompanying information document;<sup>5</sup>

**1ter.** Acknowledges on-going work of IPBES concerning the technical paper on biodiversity and climate change; **[Rationale: mention useful information for biodiversity and climate change]**

**2.** **Recognize the need for further consultations on biodiversity and climate change and on how to unlock nature's full potential in climate action, to inform the post 2020 global biodiversity framework and the implementation of nature-based solutions; [Rationale: until now there are no consultations foreseen to inform the post-2020 process concerning the linkage between biodiversity and climate]**

**3.** Recommends that the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework **and the thematic workshops [Rationale: in the post-2020 process] make use of** ~~takes into account~~ the information contained in these documents;

**4.** Also recommends that the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and Subsidiary Body on Implementation consider opportunities for climate finance to contribute to the support of the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

**5.** **Invites the co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and Subsidiary Body on Implementation when considering the needs for guidance on updating NBSAPs and reporting to take into account the strong interrelationship with the implementation of NDCs, particularly in regard to nature-based solutions. [Rationale: to make sure that aspects of the interlinkage between biodiversity and climate change are reflected in NBSAPs]**

84. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties,*

**Recognizing** that climate change and biodiversity loss are inseparable **and interdependent** challenges of unprecedented severity that must be addressed together to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals **and the Paris Agreement**, **[Rationale: for strengthening and completing the argument]**

**Recognizing** that nature-based solutions with safeguards are estimated to provide 37 per cent of climate change mitigation until 2030 needed to meet the goal of keeping climate warming below 2°C, with likely co-benefits for biodiversity, **[Rationale: highlighting the high potential of nature-based solutions; taken from IPBES/7/10/Add.1, para. D8]**

**Deeply concerned about the increasing impacts of climate change causing the deterioration of global biodiversity, world's water resources, and ecosystems, stresses the need for urgent action to address biodiversity loss, climate change, and land and ocean degradation as expressed in the assessments of IPBES as well as the special reports of IPCC, including both the implementation and scaling-up of existing proven measures and initiation of transformative changes to achieve the 2050 vision, [Rationale: raising awareness to the seriousness of the situation]**

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.ipcc.ch/srocc/home/>

<sup>4</sup> CBD/SBSTTA/23/3.

<sup>5</sup> CBD/SBSTTA/23/INF/1.



~~*Stressing*~~*Noting* that holding the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels is **a prerequisite necessary to reduce biodiversity loss and land and ocean degradation,** and achieve the 2050 Vision for biodiversity and will require rapid and far-reaching changes in all aspects of society **and economy,**

*Emphasizing* that while climate change should primarily be **mitigated** addressed by reducing anthropogenic emissions **maintaining and enhancing natural carbon sinks including through,** that the use of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction is also ~~necessary~~**indispensable,**

*Recalling* decisions **VII/15, IX/16, X/33, XIII/4, and 14/5,** and in particular, the critical role of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services for climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction,

1. **Welcomes the IPCC special reports on (a) the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty (SR1.5)<sup>6</sup>, (b) climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems (SRCCL)<sup>7</sup>, and (c) the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate (SROCC)<sup>8</sup>; [Rationale: important information that is not welcomed until here, complete official titles of IPCC special reports are given]**

**1bis.** *Takes note* of the review of new scientific and technical information on biodiversity and climate change and its implications for the work of the Convention contained in the note by the Executive Secretary<sup>9</sup> and in the accompanying information document;<sup>10</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* its encouragement to Parties, **other governments and relevant organizations** to promote **and upscale** the use of ecosystem-based approaches / (“nature-based solutions<sup>22</sup>) to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction **and notes that nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches share the assumption that ecosystems in healthy conditions deliver multiple benefits and services for human-wellbeing and address economic, social and environmental goals [including climate change adaptation and mitigation and biodiversity conservation and restoration]; [Rationale: ...to explain the shared rationale between the two terminologies]**

3. **Encourages Parties and invites other Governments** ~~*Invites*~~ Parties to strengthen their efforts to integrate ecosystem-based approaches into new or updated nationally determined contributions, where appropriate, ~~and~~ when pursuing domestic climate action under the Paris Agreement,<sup>11</sup> including national adaptation plans and other planning processes **using mapping tools as appropriate; [Rationale: recognizing the importance of mapping as a spatial planning tool]**

4. *Encourages* Parties, **invites** other Governments, **funding agencies,** ~~and~~ relevant organizations **and stakeholders including the private sector,** when designing and implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, **including nature-based solutions** to identify and **avoid or mitigate** ~~minimize~~ potential risks ~~and trade-offs~~ and enhance synergies for biodiversity, making use of existing tools and guidance developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/srccl/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.ipcc.ch/srocc/home/>

<sup>9</sup> CBD/SBSTTA/23/3.

<sup>10</sup> CBD/SBSTTA/23/INF/1.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Registration No. I-54113.

5. *Encourages* Parties, *invites* other Governments, funding agencies, **relevant organizations and stakeholders including** ~~and~~ the private sector, to scale up investments for ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction, including ecosystem **protection and** restoration, and to make use of opportunities for synergies between biodiversity and climate change financing mechanisms;

**5bis. Encourages Parties and invites other Governments, funding agencies, relevant organizations and stakeholders including the private sector, to guarantee full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in designing and implementing ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction measures; [Rationale: to guarantee full and effective participation]**

6. **Requests the Executive Secretary to consider the organization of a joint UN environment conference with the Executive Secretaries of the UNFCCC and of the UNCCD; [Rationale: this suggestion is to overcome the recurrent silos between the climate and biodiversity communities. The set of recommendations of SBSTTA-23 to COP-15 are messages intended to the UNFCCC. Convening a conference where the parties of the three Rio Conventions attend would ensure that the decisions of the conference are really advancing sustainable development, where climate objectives are to sustain life in all its forms.]**

**6bis. Requests the Executive Secretary to seek synergies and closer cooperation with the Rio Conventions, including the post-2020 global framework for biodiversity, the UN Forum of Forests, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, in order to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals and to simultaneously halt and ultimately reverse biodiversity loss, limit climate change, and improve our capacity to adapt to it and meet other goals such as improved food security; [Rationale: to highlight the importance of the nexus between biodiversity and climate change for the achievement of the SDGs]**

**6ter. Requests** the Executive Secretary, subject to available resources and in collaboration with relevant organizations:

(a) To provide guidance on ways and means to address threats to vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change, **such as montane and polar ecosystems, and coastal and marine ecosystems, in particular mangroves, seagrass and kelp forests**, and communities that depend on ~~their ecosystem—services and functions, including montane regions, polar ecosystems, low lying islands, coasts and communities,~~ **to be considered by SBSTTA prior to COP-16; [Rationale: to specify vulnerable ecosystems to be considered in the guidance]**

(b) **In consultation with the Executive Secretary of UNFCCC and other relevant international processes to provide [guidance][information] [Rationale: There was no agreement among the participants of the Vilm workshop concerning the appropriate terminology] on approaches to nature-based solutions for climate change, including ecological safeguards and co-benefits for biodiversity, based on the voluntary guidelines on ecosystem-based approaches to climate change and disaster risk reduction; [Rationale: to highlight the linkage between the two terminologies used]**

(c) **To support Parties in identifying financing options for ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction, and to support capacity-building to increase awareness and understanding of ecosystem-based approaches by stakeholders, including GCF Accredited Entities. [Rationale: extension of the scope in line with para. 81 of document CBD/SBSTTA/23/3]**

## **4 Possible Elements of Work on the Links between Nature and Culture in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**

### **Item 5 of the provisional agenda**

Item 5 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Zsolt Molnár who also chaired the respective working group.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of document CBD/SBSTTA/23/4 and discussed the conclusions and recommendations that may be deemed necessary from a scientific and technical perspective. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendation.

#### **Document CBD/SBSTTA/23/4:**

#### **Suggestions on the text:**

### **OPTIONS FOR POSSIBLE ELEMENTS OF WORK ON THE LINKS BETWEEN NATURE AND CULTURE IN THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

**Note by the Executive Secretary**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

abridged; continued

#### **IV. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS**

abridged; continued

*Annex*

### **ELEMENTS AND TASKS RELATED TO THE JOINT PROGRAMME OF WORK ON THE LINKS BETWEEN BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY**

*Goal:* To recognize cultural and natural heritage and diversity as enablers and drivers of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and a pathway to the global biodiversity

framework's vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050, the Sustainable Development Goals, and climate action, with a commitment to strengthening the links between cultural and natural diversity and mainstreaming lessons learned across the work of the Convention and other relevant processes.

### **Element 1**

abridged; continued

### **Element 2**

#### **Science dialogue, equivalence of knowledge systems, indicators and monitoring efforts**

abridged; continued

### **Task 2.c**

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNESCO and IUCN, along with other relevant partners, and Parties, with the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant organizations, **and with regards to biocultural diversity**, will create events, spaces and platforms to promote the transmission of knowledge and exchange of experiences, values, methods and results between scientific and traditional knowledge systems and to develop and promote open frameworks for knowledge dialogues **and knowledge co-production** at the international, national and regional levels.<sup>1</sup>

### **Element 3**

#### **Biocultural diversity and linkages between nature and culture in integrated socio-ecological systems**

### **Task 3.a**

The Executive Secretary, in partnership with UNESCO, IUCN, Parties, other relevant organizations (**e.g. ICLEI**) and indigenous peoples and local communities, will collaborate on initiatives to strengthen the links between biological and cultural diversity, in line with the Joint Programme.<sup>2</sup>

### **Task 3.b**

The Secretariat of the Convention, in partnership with UNESCO, IUCN, Parties and relevant organizations, will develop, support and implement specific efforts to record, document, protect and transmit traditional

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<sup>1</sup> As proposed by South Africa, IIFB in CBD/COP/14/INF/5/Rev.1, Venezuela in CBD/WG8J/11/INF/8.

<sup>2</sup> As proposed by the European Union, IIFB in CBD/COP/14/INF/5/Rev.1, Sami Parliament of Sweden in CBD/WG8J/11/INF/8.

languages, including indigenous languages **and dialects**, as a vehicle of intangible cultural heritage and related traditional knowledge, with a focus on threatened languages.<sup>3</sup>

**Task 3.c**

**The Secretariat of the Convention, in partnership with UNESCO, IUCN, Parties and relevant organizations, will develop, support and implement specific efforts to record, document, protect and transmit traditional knowledge, with a focus on traditional knowledge relevant for conservation of nature and culture and sustainable use of natural resources. [Rationale: conservation-relevant traditional knowledge is not reflected so far, especially the relevant knowledge in non-traditional languages]**

**Task 3.d**

**The Secretariat of the Convention, in partnership with UNESCO, IUCN, Parties and relevant organizations, will promote biocultural approaches to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and co-management with a full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities. [Rationale: strengthening links between biological and cultural diversity needs the maintenance of sustainable resource management practices and traditional human-nature relations]**

**Element 4**

**Develop new approaches to communication, education and public awareness (CEPA)**

**Task 1**

The Secretariat of the Convention together with UNESCO, IUCN and other relevant bodies, **indigenous peoples and local communities**, will develop communication and educational materials to raise awareness, across society, and all sectors, of the interdependence and interlinkages between biological, cultural and linguistic diversity, for human well-being and environmental sustainability. **This also aims at renewing appreciation for traditional knowledge and practices among traditional knowledge holders and the wider public. [Rationale: include specific outreach to the traditional knowledge holders to recognize the value of their traditional practices related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; ensure that the links between biological and cultural diversity relevant for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are maintained]**

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<sup>3</sup> Recalling that UNESCO is the lead agency on languages, as proposed by participants of the Online Forum on the integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the convention and its protocols.



## 5 Sustainable Wildlife Management

### Item 6 of the provisional agenda

Sabri Zain who also chaired the respective working group introduced item 6 to the plenary of the Vilm meeting.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the information contained in document CBD/SBSTTA/23/5 and discussed possible advice and recommendations to the Conference of the Parties. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendation.

#### Document CBD/SBSTTA/23/5:

#### Suggestions on the text:

### SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT: REPORT ON ACTIONS TAKEN PURSUANT TO DECISION 14/7

Note by the Executive Secretary

#### I. INTRODUCTION

abridged; continued

#### VIII. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

33. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to ~~take note of the present report and associated information documents on the actions taken to fulfil the requests in decision 14/7.~~ **adopt a recommendation along the following lines:**

**[Rationale: The following recommendation to SBSTTA is to note that information provided is not sufficient and the tasks from Decision 14/7 are not completed yet. In addition, the topic of sustainable use of wildlife is a crucial component of the Aichi Targets and the SDGs, so there is a need to and an opportunity for this work to inform the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (including the thematic consultation on sustainable use). The recommendation also takes into account the IPBES assessment on sustainable use of wild species currently under way and the process needs to be integrated in the decision. Relevant collaborations are also suggested, for example with FAO, which will adopt a strategy on biodiversity mainstreaming later in 2019, offering further opportunities for enhanced synergies.]**





*The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice,*

*Recalling decision 14/7,*

1. *Takes note of the information presented in the report by the Executive Secretary on actions taken pursuant to Decision 14/7 and its associated Information Documents, in particular:*

(a) *the report of the Consultative Workshop on Sustainable Wildlife Management Beyond 2020;*

(b) *the review and analysis of the sixth national reports; and*

(c) *results of the electronic survey;*

[Rationale: Given that two information documents (analysis of national reports and survey results) were not available at the time of the Vilm meeting, it is suggested that Parties examine these reports when they are available and may suggest additional content for this decision.]

2. *Invites the Co-Chairs of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to consider the following information when preparing documentation for the second meeting of the OEWG and relevant thematic consultations:*

(a) *the report of the Consultative Workshop on Sustainable Wildlife Management Beyond 2020, in particular that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework addresses overexploitation as a driver of biodiversity loss and promotes sustainable wildlife management;*

(b) *the review and analysis of the sixth national reports; and*

(c) *results of the electronic survey;*

3. *Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW), to analyse the first order draft of the IPBES thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species and provide the analysis to the OEWG and COP-15 in order to help inform the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with respect to sustainable wildlife management.*

34. *The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopts a decision along the following lines:*

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling Decision 14/7,*

*Recognizing that the sustainable use of biodiversity, including management of wild species, contributes to the achievement of several Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goals and thus its relevance for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,*

*Recognizing the progress made on the development and utilisation of the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector in the tropics and the subtropics, and emphasizing the opportunities to replicate this progress with other wildlife resources, geographical regions and biomes,*

*Welcoming the existing collaboration between the CBD, CITES, FAO and IPBES on issues related to the sustainable use of wildlife,*

*Taking note of the recommendation 23/XX of SBSTTA on sustainable wildlife management,*

1. *Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with interested Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other members of the*

**Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, subject to the availability of resources to:**

**(a) complete its work identifying areas that may require complementary guidance and to explore ways to apply such guidance to other geographical areas, other species and other uses, making full use of the outcomes and the findings of a) the report of the Consultative Workshop on Sustainable Wildlife Management Beyond 2020, b) the review and analysis of the sixth national reports, c) results of the electronic survey and d) the process of developing the IPBES thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species;**

**(b) continue close collaboration with the IPBES Secretariat on the progress of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species and its implications on the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;**

**(c) further collaborate and enhance synergies with CITES, FAO and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements in the field of sustainable use of wildlife, noting, for example, the planned CITES 2<sup>nd</sup> international expert workshop on non-detriment findings as an opportunity to share experiences and best practices;**

**(d) report on the progress made on the activities above and formulate recommendations to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting before the 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties.**

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## 6 Technical and Scientific Cooperation

### Item 7 of the provisional agenda

Andrew Stott who also chaired the respective working group introduced item 7 to the plenary of the Vilm meeting.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the document CBD/SBSTTA/23/6 and discussed the proposed options for an inclusive process to review and renew various technical and scientific cooperation programmes under the Convention. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendation.

#### Document CBD/SBSTTA/23/6:

#### Suggestions on the text:

### **DRAFT PROPOSALS TO RENEW AND STRENGTHEN TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION IN SUPPORT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

#### **Note by the Executive Secretary**

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

abridged; continued

#### **IV. DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS**

*The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to adopt conclusions along the following lines:*

*The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice*

1. *Takes note* of the proposals to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, **including the draft terms of reference for the Informal Advisory Committee on Technical and Scientific Cooperation**, presented in annex I to the note by the Executive Secretary;<sup>1</sup> **[Rationale: to make a specific reference to the Terms of Reference included in the Appendix to Annex 1]**

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, **including the Consortium of Scientific Partners [Rationale: Input from experience of CSP would be particularly welcome]**, to submit to the Executive Secretary additional views and suggestions regarding the proposals referred to in paragraph 1 above and **to provide further examples of effective institutional mechanisms, partnerships and networks** by 20 January 2020;

<sup>1</sup> CBD/SBSTTA/23/6

**[Rationale: further information on effective mechanisms would be useful when considering the three options proposed in Annex 1]**

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to further develop the proposals referred to in paragraph 1 above, taking into account the advice **and amendments** provided **in Annex 1 to these recommendations** ~~at the twenty-third meeting of the Subsidiary Body~~ and the submissions made by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, and make the updated proposals available to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework; **[Rationale: advice and recommendations are included in Annex 1]**

**3bis. Also requests the Executive Secretary to provide additional information to support the further consideration of these matters by SBI and the Open Ended Working Group:**

**(a) provide further analysis of the pros and cons and costs of the three options for institutional mechanisms and explore a variation of option B that would include thematic centres of expertise as well as regional and/or sub-regional centres; and**

**(b) undertake a mapping exercise of existing institutional mechanisms and networks at global, regional and/or sub-regional levels and relating to different thematic topics;**

4. *Recommends* that the **SBI and the** Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework ~~to~~ consider the updated proposals **and information** referred to in paragraph 3 **and 3bis** above in the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

**4bis. Recommends that SBI further consider the revised draft terms of reference for the Informal Advisory Committee on Technical and Scientific Cooperation contained in the Appendix to Annex I and make a recommendation to the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.**

abridged; continued

*Annex I*

**DRAFT PROPOSALS TO STRENGTHEN TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION  
IN SUPPORT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

**Proposals for Changes of the Vilm Meeting for Annex 1**

The participants of the Vilm meeting suggest the following amendments and changes for the text of Annex 1:

1. To clarify the goals and objectives in para 7:

“The overall goal of the proposals is to promote and facilitate collaboration among Parties and relevant organizations to enable them effectively harness science, technology and innovation to ~~address the biodiversity challenges in line with~~ **support the effective implementation of** the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to achieve the three objectives of the Convention. The specific objectives would be:

- (a) To contribute to the development and strengthening of national capacities, in relation to science, technology and innovation, by means of human resources development and ~~institutional~~ building **institutional capacity**;<sup>2</sup>
  - (b) To promote and facilitate the development, transfer and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies;<sup>3</sup>
  - (c) To promote and encourage joint research and cooperation in the use of scientific advances in ~~biodiversity~~ **relevant** research;<sup>4</sup>
  - (d) **To build expertise and** promote and scale-up innovative solutions; ~~to address biodiversity challenges~~ and
  - (e) To facilitate access to and exchange of relevant technical and scientific data, information and knowledge, including, but not limited to, results of technical, scientific and socio-economic research, specialized knowledge and indigenous and traditional knowledge.<sup>5</sup>
2. “Knowledge brokers” should be added to the guiding principles in para 8 (f).
  3. The focal areas in para 9 are major areas of human endeavour and they should not be referred to as priorities. They should be broadened in scope with the following amendments:
 

“Technical and scientific cooperation work in support of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework could be ~~centered~~ **organized** around the following focal areas:

*Science:* Promotion of ~~biodiversity~~ research cooperation to foster effective use of scientific information to support evidence-based policies and actions.<sup>6</sup>

*Technology:* Development, transfer, promotion and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, and scalable ~~solutions to address biodiversity issues and challenges~~.

*Innovation:* Promotion of innovation<sup>7</sup> ~~to address biodiversity challenges~~.
  4. Specific priorities need to be further developed recalling the topics already identified in Decisions XIII/31 and 14/24 B and including any new topics required to support implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The IACTSC should have role in advising on priorities related to implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and these should be considered at future meetings of SBSTTA
  5. The three options for institutional arrangements proposed in para 15 may not be mutually exclusive and a mechanism that makes best use of the full range of existing institutions and networks at all scales, across all relevant thematic topics could be most effective. Further analysis of the pros and cons and costs of the three options for institutional mechanisms is needed and a variation of option B that would

<sup>2</sup> This is pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 18 of the Convention.

<sup>3</sup> This is pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article 18 of the Convention.

<sup>4</sup> This is pursuant to Article 12 of the Convention.

<sup>5</sup> This is pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the Convention.

<sup>6</sup> Article 12 (paragraphs (b) and (c)) of the Convention requires Parties to promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries, and to promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.

<sup>7</sup> For the purpose of this document, innovation is described as a process that encompasses design, experimentation, application and scaling up of new ideas and solutions, resulting in transformative and more impactful change.

include thematic centres of expertise as well as regional and/or sub-regional centres should be explored. A mapping exercise of existing institutional mechanisms and networks at global, regional and/or sub-regional levels and relating to different thematic topics should be undertaken. These additional tasks for the Executive Secretary should be added to the SBSTTA recommendations.

## 1. Introduction

abridged; continued

### *Appendix*

#### **DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INFORMAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION**

*(Updated version with input from the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-house Mechanism<sup>8</sup>)*

#### 1. Background

abridged; continued

#### 2. Purpose

4. The Informal Advisory Committee on Technical and Scientific Cooperation ~~will shall~~ **[Rationale: avoid use of treaty language]** provide advice to the Executive Secretary on ways and means to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer, capacity-building, knowledge management, and the clearing-house mechanism in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In particular, the Informal Advisory Committee ~~will shall~~ provide advice, guidance and recommendations on:

(a) Practical measures and approaches to promote technical and scientific cooperation for the effective implementation of the Convention;

(b) Measures to enhance collaboration with other **relevant international agreements, processes** ~~biodiversity-related conventions~~ and ~~relevant~~ organizations with respect to technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer initiatives; **[Rationale: there are a wide range of technical and scientific needs not limited to biodiversity-related conventions]**

(c) **Strategic approach to the needs, priorities [Rationale: IACTSC should be able to provide advice on priorities] and programmatic** ~~Strategic and programmatic~~ implementation of technical and scientific cooperation initiatives and programmes established under the Convention;

(d) Monitoring the implementation of the strategies on technical and scientific cooperation, capacity building and knowledge management in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to ensure coherence and consistency;

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<sup>8</sup> The first draft was contained in recommendation SBI-2/8, annex II (<https://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/sbi-02/sbi-02-rec-08-en.pdf>)

(e) Development and implementation of tools and mechanisms for promoting and facilitating technical and scientific cooperation, capacity-building and knowledge management **including between science and traditional knowledge systems; [Rationale: need to include traditional knowledge]**

abridged; continued

### 3. Membership

6. The Informal Advisory Committee will be composed of experts nominated by Parties, with due regard to equitable regional representation and gender balance, as well as experts from indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations. The number of experts from organizations shall not exceed the number of experts nominated by Parties. Members shall be selected on the basis of the following criteria, as evidenced in their curriculum vitae:

(a) At least five years of working experience on technical and scientific issues related to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and/or other **relevant international agreements and processes and organisations** ~~biodiversity-related conventions~~; **[Rationale: as above]**

(b) Expertise relevant to technical and scientific cooperation, capacity-building, and knowledge management and the clearing-house mechanism;

(c) Demonstrated experience with regional or international cooperation processes and programmes related to biodiversity.

**6bis. The co-chairs of the Consortium of Scientific Partners will be invited as ex-officio members. [Rationale: CSP can provide valuable advice]**

7. Members of the Informal Advisory Committee shall be selected through a formal nomination process based on the above criteria. The Executive Secretary, **in consultation with co-chairs of IACTSC, [Rationale: co-chairs should support the secretariat]** may **invite additional** ~~select~~ experts **[Rationale: clarify that these are additional experts, not members of the committee]** knowledgeable in specific issues or thematic areas to be discussed at **relevant** ~~each~~ **meetings** of the Informal Advisory Committee, ensuring a balance of experts on matters related to the Convention. The members shall serve in their personal capacity and not as representatives of a government, organization or other entity.

8. Members of the Informal Advisory Committee shall serve for a term of two years, with a possibility of renewal for one additional two-year term.

### 4. Modus operandi

abridged; continued

12. The Informal Advisory Committee shall elect **two co-chairs with a two year period of office** ~~a Chair to steer its meetings on a rotational basis~~. **[Rationale: it will be more effective to have co-chairs serving for two years]**

abridged





## **7 Results of the Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas in the North East Atlantic Ocean**

### **Item 8 of the provisional agenda**

Item 8 was introduced to the plenary of the Vilm meeting by Henning von Nordheim.

The participants at the Vilm meeting discussed the summary report on the description of areas meeting the scientific criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in the North-East Atlantic Ocean provided in document CBD/SBSTTA/23/7. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following changes in the document's suggested recommendation.

**Document CBD/SBSTTA/23/7:**

**Suggestions on the text:**

### **RESULTS OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP TO FACILITATE THE DESCRIPTION OF ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS IN THE NORTH EAST ATLANTIC OCEAN**

**Note by the Executive Secretary**

#### **I. PROGRESS REPORT ON DESCRIBING AREAS MEETING THE CRITERIA FOR ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS**

abridged; continued

#### **II. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION**

1. Acknowledging that the Executive Secretary, as requested by COP-10, has successfully completed the series of regional workshops facilitating the description of 338 ecologically or biologically significant marine areas covering most of the world's oceans, the The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice wishes to thank all Parties, organizations and stakeholders that have contributed to this process, and may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Sweden for hosting the Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas in the North-East Atlantic Ocean, as well as the Governments of Denmark, France, Germany and Sweden for providing financial support for the workshop, and the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) and the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission for providing valuable scientific and technical input;

2. *Welcomes* the summary reports prepared by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third meeting, which are annexed to the present draft decision and are based on the report of the Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecological or Biologically Significant Marine Areas in the North-East Atlantic Ocean;<sup>1</sup>

3. **Encourages the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to use this scientific information as knowledge base to support the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;**

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to include the summary reports in the EBSA repository, and to submit them to the United Nations General Assembly and its relevant processes, as well as Parties, other Governments and relevant international organizations, in line with the purpose and procedures set out in decisions X/29, XI/17, XII/22, XIII/12 and 14/9.

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<sup>1</sup> CBD/EBSA/WS/2019/1/4.

## 8 New and Emerging Issues

### Item 9 of the provisional agenda

Anne Teller who also chaired the respective working group introduced item 9 to the plenary of the Vilm meeting.

The participants at the Vilm meeting took note of the document CBD/SBSTTA/23/8 and discussed the proposals for new and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

The participants at the Vilm meeting concluded not to change the document's suggested recommendations.

The original text of the draft recommendations is reproduced here for the reader's convenience.

#### **Document CBD/SBSTTA/23/8:**

#### **Text:**

### **NEW AND EMERGING ISSUES RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

#### **Note by the Executive Secretary**

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

abridged; continued

#### **III. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS**

8. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

*The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice*

1. *Takes note* of the proposals for new and emerging issues summarized in the note by the Executive Secretary on new and emerging issues;<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> CBD/SBSTTA/23/8.

2. *Notes* that the issue of “open environmental transformation technologies” may be considered within the scope of synthetic biology, which will be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting;

3. *Decides* to defer consideration of the submission that synthetic biology should be classified as a new and emerging issue to its twenty-fourth meeting;

4. *Recommends* that pending the outcome of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on synthetic biology,<sup>2</sup> the Conference of the Parties decide not to add to the agenda of the Subsidiary Body in the coming biennium a new and emerging issue pursuant to the procedure established through decision IX/29.

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<sup>2</sup> Consequential changes have to be made accordingly.

## Appendix: Results of a brainstorming on potential elements for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

### General comments

Since document CBD/SBSTTA/23/2/Add4 was not available to participants as a basis for discussion the participants worked on „Potential elements for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework” in a World Café setting.

Therefore the tables below summarize the results of the brainstorming session along the “Invitation to SBSTTA to provide guidance on goals, SMART targets, indicators, baselines, monitoring framework, drivers of loss, achieving transformational change“ formulated by the first OEWG.

The participants have prioritized the suggestions highlighted in grey. The other suggestions are organized by themes.

Please note that some suggestions noted under mission – goals – targets might be suitable to other headings (e.g. fit to goals better than to targets). They are noted under the headings they had been suggested by participants.

When working on these elements additional questions arose. They are documented below.

### 1 Mission

#### Thoughts on how the mission looks like?

- Be easy to communicate
- Be easy to understand and remember
- Be inspiring
- Should contain steps towards the 2050 mission
- Convey that this is “essential” and “urgent”

#### Questions for future discussion:

- Need clarify what term to use: Nature or Biodiversity?
- Do we need two missions? (one external for communication (slogan) and one internal for motivation and guidance)
  - The later one would need early involvement of communication professionals!
  - Proposal: To identify a good mission/slogan start a public competition

<b>Suggestions for a mission ranked high by the participants</b>
Put nature on path to recovery by 2030 for benefit of all people by protecting wildlife, restoring ecosystems, tackling the drivers of biodiversity loss and avoiding climate change
Living within the planetary boundaries for the benefit for nature and all people
Building a shared future for all life on earth
Protect – Restore – Fund – Act now
<b>Potential elements and suggestions of the mission grouped by topics</b>
<b>For planet and people</b>
Preserving full evolution spaces for biodiversity and reconnecting people and biodiversity
Respect – comply with – protect Nature

Things can only get better with nature
Act now – for nature and people
Nature will survive – not human population
Putting nature back on track
Unlock nature’s full potential
<b>Good life/Buenvivir</b>
More Nature for all
Nature – Loving it
It’s only natural
Nature is our sustainability (use it – protect it – enjoy it)
Staying live!
Keep nature alive for people and planet
<b>Nature and Climate: Joint mission</b>
Implement the energy transition taking biodiversity into account
Mitigate Climate Change thanks to Nature-based solutions
Unlock nature’s potential to climate change (1/3 of the mitigation effort) investing in Nature based solutions <sup>1</sup>
<b>(Behavioral) change</b>
Act – Chance/opportunity – de-growth
Rethink/think differently
Time to rethink nature/sustainability
Feed the world sustainably
Tipping point reached
<b>For future generations</b>
Building future for nature and people
Gentle biodiversity footprints today will ensure your path for tomorrow
Preserving nature for future generations
Leaving the environment in a better state than we have found it
Transmitting at least as much or even /”more” nature than we inherited
<b>Benefits</b>
Nature provides you food, water, air, ... and health
Human needs and nature are in harmony
Investing in nature is our best insurance
Nature/Biodiversity is our lifeline
<b>Integration into other sectors</b>
Better integration of biodiversity in habitation and urbanization planning
Setting less biodiversity deleterious transport and energy infrastructure

**2 Goals**

The workshop discussed the “hierarchy” and linkages between mission, goals, targets and indicators and participants suggested (note: these are individual suggestions and not an agreed result by all):

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<sup>1</sup> This suggestion was also made under „targets“ and was highlighted there

- To further clarify the role of mission – goals – targets (especially clearly distinguish mission and goals)
- To even rethink if goals are needed (for 2030) as to abolish one level of the hierarchy
- That goals should be used for
  - strategic communication with partners (governments, organizations, private sector)
  - quick monitoring
- That goals should
  - contain 2-3 elements of the 2050 Vision
  - contain the outcomes for 2050 Vision
  - take into account that we have 3 objectives of the convention (use them!)
  - could be underpinned with milestones for 2030/2040
- That there should be no goals but “areas for actions” to organize the targets

<b>Suggestions for goals ranked high by the participants</b>
No anthropogenic net loss of biodiversity (bending the curve)
1. Protect, 2. Restore, 3. Integrate, 4. Enable
Restore – sustainably use 50 % of land and protect 30 % of earth
Protect – Restore – Fund – Act now
Move the overshoot day backwards
<b>Potential elements and suggestions for the goals grouped by topics</b>
<b>Protect</b>
Protect 30 % by 2030 (land and water)
Leave 25 % - 30 % of land and water for people and nature
<b>Restore</b>
Restore 350 million ha of degraded land
Ecosystems are restored to provide optimum benefits to human well-being
<b>Species</b>
No human induced species extinction
Reducing the % of threatened species under human pressure
<b>People/Awareness</b>
Global solidarity in maintenance/prevention of risk for all species and mankind
People/individuals value nature and consider impact on biodiversity when making choices
Awareness rising: people know the importance of nature
<b>Integrating nature in economy and decision making</b>
National ecosystem status accounting in all countries
Placing nature at the center of human decisions/economies
Make biodiversity/nature an integral part of societies, economies ... and yourself
National capital accounting in all NBSABs
Digitalization considers also social and environmental aspects
<b>Transformational change (towards a global sustainable economy)</b>
Build a global sustainable economy (away from economic growth)
Decoupling economic development from resource extraction

A fundamental system-wide reorganization across technological, economic, social factors including paradigms, goals and values
Funding activities which destroy nature have stopped and are replaced by activities which protect and restore
The narrow economic paradigm has been changed
Challenges related to climate change, nature deterioration and achieving a good life for all are interconnected and they need to be addressed synergistically from local to global levels
Use human rights for healthy environments
<b>Change (indirect) drivers</b>
Impacts of drivers of biodiversity loss have been curtailed
Campaign against overconsumption
Effectively address drivers of biodiversity loss
Transforming indirect drivers
<b>Funding/enabling conditions</b>
Set enabling conditions to enhance biodiversity status and benefits
Prioritize funding for nature
Enough (X % of GDP) money for nature
<b>Synergies</b>
Use synergies between UN Conventions

### 3 Targets

<b>Suggestions for targets ranked high by the participants</b>
De-growth
By 2030, legal use and trade of wild species is at sustainable levels and enhances conservation of biodiversity and benefits human well-being
Target on tele-coupling (distance between producers and consumers)
<b>Potential elements and suggestions for targets grouped by topics</b>
<b>Protect and restore</b>
By 2050 all PAs are connected
Protect 30 % of oceans and 30 % of land/water
20 % of the world's PAs under no-take regime
Increase of the surface of old-growth forests under no-management regime
By 2025 have a set of quality criteria for the management of protected areas in place
Assess effectiveness of PA management (e.g. IUCN Green List)
No more parks without people by 2040
X % of natural freshwater bodies preserved
By 2030, landscape management is integrated into spatial planning
By 2030, X km <sup>2</sup> of ecosystem type XX protected/restored delivering 1/3 of mitigation effort
Reduce land use (surface of managed land vs. wild/minimum human impact land)
Measures to protect vulnerable ecosystems (e.g. in mountain areas)
Red List status of all species improved by one category
<b>Invasive Alien Species</b>
No increase in the number of IAS identified (prevent introduction)
Each party has carried out at least 1 awareness raising campaign on IAS
<b>Production and consumption and trade</b>



X % sustainable production landscapes
By 2030, agricultural land dedicated to meat production meet WHO diet recommendations
Stabilization of consumed biomass from ecosystems at 40 % (estimated) limit for eco-viability
By 2030, the way we produce and consume our food has changed (agroecology is the principle)
Target on supply chains (palm oil, beef, coffee, fish)
Food waste in 2050 reduced to ZERO by 2050
Target(s) on consumption and production patterns
By 2030, measured demand for products from threatened species reduced by at least 50 %
By 2030, 80 % of global timber trade is from sustainably managed forests
By 2030, pressure of illegal and unsustainable use and trade in wild species is reduced, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and human well-being
Actors using the natural resources responsible (legally/financially) for state of the resource
Have a global regime of safeguards for biodiversity in global trade policy in place
By 2030, all businesses need to implement natural capital accounting
<b>Investment and Financing (subsidies)</b>
By 2030, X % of private investments sustain or promote biodiversity levels
By 2030, eliminate all subsidies harmful to biodiversity (by 2024 identify, by 2026 have plans to eliminate them)
Greening finance: all countries pass a law banning investments in non-sustainable companies/programs
Require business with HQ in your country to report on biodiversity measures in a public, transparent manner (include this in sustainability reports)
By 2030, X source countries have implemented legislation countering natural resource based corruption
Green procurement obligatory for all government institutions
<b>Climate Change</b>
Reduce climate change – keep to the +1,5 -2 degree target
Cross-sectoral institutions have been set up to tackle the biodiversity crisis and climate crisis in an integrated manner
Restore X ‘000 ha of degraded ecosystems to increase the carbon uptake
No net loss of carbon-rich habitats
By 2030, coral still exist
<b>Resource exploitation</b>
All non-renewable resources are not exploited anymore
Ban the exploitation of fossil fuel reserves globally by 2035
Reduce exploitation of resources (wild biomass vs. domestic biomass)
Deep seabed mining has been stopped (enable by circular economy)
<b>Pollution</b>
Reduce pressure on pollinators in particular the use of pesticides
Reduce environmental exposure to harmful chemicals
Reduce production of plastics/chemicals produced
By 2030, human-induced ocean acidification has been stopped
<b>Mainstreaming</b>
Each new legislation has gone through a biodiversity check
Nature based solutions in urban landscape planning obligatory
Values of biodiversity and Ecosystem services re-included in decision making and national accounting
Sustainable transportation available for all
<b>Ecosystem services</b>
Value of ecosystem services increased by X amount by 2030

Halt the loss of benefits from ecosystem services
<b>Use of Genetic diversity</b>
Gene manipulation is under control
All traditional genetic resources are conserved in situ
Safeguards for new technology in place
Nagoya Protocol fully implemented (number of MAT in ABS-BCH)
Benefits from genetic resources and TK are shared and used for biodiversity
<b>Financing for post 2020</b>
By 2030, X financial resources are mobilized
By 2025 mobilize X of resources for biodiversity conservation and the implementation of the 2050 agenda
<b>Education/nature awareness</b>
Fully integrate biodiversity education in all forms of education in a transdisciplinary way
Professional, well-paid, and safe conservation professionals (rangers)
By 2030, all girls have access to education
Each pupil has visited a national park at least once in school life
Ecology is a main course in all education levels
By 2030, at least 150 Heads of State have gone on Horst’s walking tour of the Isle of Vilm

**4 Indicators/Monitoring**

Participants suggested considering in the future discussion on indicators:

- The level of impact of info gained by indicator, cost, complexity
- The use of three sets of indicators:
  - science-based
  - society-based
  - general
- The use of existing indicators (SDG, Aichi, IPBES; OECD) but complement for transformative change.
- An alternative indicator to GDP which would include environmental, ecological and social aspects
- The need to link global and national indicators
- The development of a small set of headline indicators – not too many.
- That indicators need to fit for all parties’ situation
- The use of an umbrella species as apex goal for local ecosystems
- Linking or rethinking emblematic indicators (as 50 % pesticide reduction) to be consistent with biodiversity consideration.
- If indicators for NBSAPs and indicators for national reports should follow agreed standards?

<b>Suggestions for specific Indicators by the participants</b>
<b>Indicators for vision/long term goals</b>
Species abundance
Extinction risk

Habitat extent/condition
Ecosystem services – carbon
<b>De-growth indicators</b>
UNDP – Expand human development index/report to take into account <b>Ecosystem Status Index</b> and other biodiversity indicators
Tons of extracted resources (forest/fisheries, hunting)
<b>Indicators for transformational change (processes)</b>
New indicators on supply chain, consumption patterns
Include finance ministries, national statistical agencies, general
Increases in global trade levels (pos. for sustainable wildlife resources, neg. for unsustainable wildlife)
<b>Capacity building indicators</b>
No. of rangers trained
Budgets for equipment
Staff surveys
<b>Human well-being</b>
Trend of- index of human happiness (Bhutan example)
<b>Behavior change indicators</b>
- Demand for natural goods
- Attitudes to nature
- level of awareness in society
<b>“Mainstreaming” indicators</b>
Number of (cross-)sectoral policies that include biodiversity measures
<b>Other indicators</b>
Transparency International corruption indices vs. law enforcement effort
Develop “Biodiversity Footprint”
Ecological footprint
→ informs on the combination of drivers (relates to goals)
Indicator on quality of protected area management
Ecosystem status/condition index
Land-use change (surface of managed land vs. wild/minimum human impact land)
Reduction of pollution (tons of plastics/chemicals produced)

**Participants suggested considering in the future discussion on monitoring:**

- Pollinator’s monitoring
- Potentially using digital techniques
- The use of remote sensing techniques
- The monitoring of key species (butterflies, birds, bees, ...)
- To involve citizens in monitoring
- To harmonize reporting across conventions (e.g. for restoration)
- Monitoring shall be open for community-based monitoring and citizen science (+scaling them up)
- To include bottom – up/ Up – bottom approaches in the System of monitoring

- To use mapping (ecosystem services, carbon sequestration, PA – OECMs, sustainable agriculture, forestry)
- To improve review mechanisms.

## European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA (SBSTTA-23)

**October 15 - 17, 2019**

at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation  
International Academy for Nature Conservation,  
Isle of Vilm, Germany

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## European Expert Meeting in Preparation of SBSTTA-23

### Objectives

The goal of the European expert meeting was to exchange information on topics on the agenda of the upcoming twenty third meeting of SBSTTA (SBSTTA-23) among experts from European countries. The informal discussions were mainly based on the documents prepared for the meeting by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

### Programme

#### MONDAY, OCTOBER 14

##### Arrival of participants

18.30 *Dinner*

20.30 HORST KORN

##### **Welcome and short introduction of the participants**

21.00 *Informal get-together*

#### TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15

08:00 *Breakfast*

09:00 ANKI WEIBULL

##### **Biodiversity and climate change**

Discussion

09:45 SABRI ZAIN

##### **Sustainable wildlife management**

Discussion

10:30 *Coffee break*

11:00 ANDREW STOTT

##### **Technical and scientific cooperation**

Discussion

11:45 ZSOLT MOLNÁR

**Possible elements of work on the links between nature and culture  
in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

Discussion

12:30 *Lunch break*

14:00 *Guided tour through the nature reserve of the Isle of Vilm*

16:00 *Coffee break*

16:30 GABRIELE OBERMAYR

Debriefing: **Outcomes from the first meeting of the open-ended  
working group on the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiver-  
sity framework and further development of the process**

16:45 AXEL PAULSCH

Presentation of the WWF-study: **“Recommendations for Elements of  
the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework based on the IPBES  
Global Assessment Report”**

17:30 ANNE TELLER

**New and emerging issues**

Discussion

18:00 *Dinner*

19:30 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**

**Contribution to the workshop report - Part I**

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16**

08:00 *Breakfast*

09:00 MARCEL KOK

**Informing the scientific and technical evidence base for the post-  
2020 global biodiversity framework**

Discussion

10:30 *Coffee break*

11:00 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**

**Contribution to the workshop report - Part II**

12:30 *Lunch break*

14:00 HENNING VON NORDHEIM / JANOS HENNICKE

**Results of the Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas in the North-East Atlantic Ocean**

Discussion

15:00 *Coffee break*

15:30 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**

**Contribution to the workshop report - Part III**

17:00 **Plenary: Presentation of working group results on marine issues**

18.00 *Dinner*

19.30 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**

**Contribution to the workshop report**

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17**

08.00 *Breakfast*

09:00 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**

**Contribution to the workshop report - Part V**

10:30 *Coffee break*

11:00 **Drafting groups / Discussion groups**

**Contribution to the workshop report - Part VI**

12:30 *Lunch break*

14:00 **Plenary: Presentation of working group results**

15:30 *Coffee break*

16:00 **Plenary: Presentation of working group results**

18:00 *Reception at the invitation of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation*

20:00 **Finalisation of the workshop report**

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18**

**Departure of participants**



**PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF WORK FOR THE TWENTY THIRD MEETING OF THE  
SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND  
TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

Date	Item	
	10 a.m. – 1 p.m.	3 p.m. – 6 p.m.
Monday 25 November 2019	1. Opening of the meeting 2. Organizational matters 3. Informing the scientific and technical evidence base for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	3. Informing the scientific and technical evidence base for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (continued)
Tuesday 26 November 2019	4. Biodiversity and climate change 5. Possible elements of work on the links between nature and culture in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	6. Sustainable wildlife management
Wednesday 27 November 2019	7. Technical and scientific cooperation	8. Results of the Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas in the North-East Atlantic Ocean 9. New and emerging issues
Thursday 28 November 2019	Consideration of conference room papers	Consideration of conference room papers
Friday 29 November 2019	Consideration of conference room papers	10. Other matters 11. Adoption of the report 12. Closure of the meeting